

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,765—VOL. LXVI.

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SYDNEY.

BIRTHS.
On the 2nd instant, at Glenlyon, Queensland, Mrs. H. S. Barnes, of a son.
On the 1st instant, at her residence, King-street West, Mrs. J. R. Cummins, of a son.
On the 1st instant, at the Telegraph Office, Port Macquarie, Mrs. J. H. Cummins, of a daughter.
On the 1st instant, at her residence, 218, Liverpool-street East, the wife of Moses Munnas, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, at her residence, North Shore, Mrs. W. Gervais, of a son.
On the 16th instant, at her residence, North Shore, the wife of Morris C. H. Hawkes, of a son.
FRANCIS WHITWORTH, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, at Clifton, Darling Downs, Queensland, LOUIS EMILY, oldest daughter of WILLIAM BUTLER TOTH.
On the 17th instant, at his residence, 10, Victoria-street, Mrs. ROBERT ALLEN, beloved wife of GEORGE and CHARLOTTE DRAKE, aged 4 weeks.

On the 17th instant, at the residence of Mr. James Gould, Devonport, Tasmania, HENRY WILLIAM, only son of BENJAMIN and REBECCA LIPSCOMB, of Cooma, aged seven years.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Devon-street, Glebe, Parramatta, widow of the late THOMAS WHEELER, aged 74 years.

SHIPPING.

CALIFORNIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Under contract for the Conveyance of her Majesty's Mail.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.
The following splendid A.H.A. side-wheel steamships will be despatched from San Francisco, viz.:—

NEVADA—216 tons register, 800 horse power.
NEBRASKA—2142 " " 800 "
DAKOTA—2500 " " 800 "

On THURSDAY, November 16, 1872.

SHIPPERS OF WOOL and other PRODUCE are notified that arrangements can be made for delivery of goods on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING issued by the CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK, and other EASTERN CITIES, LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

London Agents:—
MOSES H. STARK and Co.,
Montague-street, London.
For all further particulars apply to
W. LAIDLAW and CO., Agents,
Lloyd's-chambers.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, to-morrow afternoon; to-morrow night, 11th; Fares: Saloon at current rates; Cabin £1.10s.

TO AUCKLAND.—Waipa Wonga, on or about Thursday, 28th instant.

TO BUNTER RIVER.—Collyer, to-night, Monday, 5th; Good for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, and Paterson River forwarded per Collyer to-night.

TO BRISBANE.—James Paterson, this afternoon, Monday, at 6; and Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balaclava, about 48 hours after arrival.

TO ROCKHAMPTON, via BRISBANE.—James Paterson, this afternoon, Monday, at 5.

TO NEWCASTLE BAY via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments at Melbourne, and NEWCASTLE BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Swan-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. S. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, 11th, THE MAITLAND.

On THURSDAY MORNING, at 6, in the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

P. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Office, foot of Market-street.

FROM THE CLARENCE RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—The steamer to the E. S. N. S. STEAMSHIPS.

VIA GRAFTON, CLARENCE, BALLINA, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 9.

TO MACLEAY RIVER, VIA NEWCASTLE and FORSTER, via the PLATYPUS, TO-MORROW NIGHT, Tuesday, at 5.

TO TAREE, MANNING RIVER, VIA NEWCASTLE, THE GRAFTON, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 5. (For cargo only.)

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Swan-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS
TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's steamship HELM MACGRIGOR will leave the Clarence River, at the foot of King-street, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

Has unruled accommodation for cabin or steerage passengers at lower rates.

F. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship, viz.:—

CLARENCE, 11th, Saturday, November, at 12 noon.

THE SALMON IS AMIDSHIPES.

WM. HOWARD SMITH, Steamer's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.

THE MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the STEAMSHIP, viz.:—

YANGS, THURSDAY, November 21, at 8 o'clock p.m.

FARES:—Saloon, 10s.; Steerage, 6s.; WM. HOWARD SMITH, Steamer's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.

Mrs. McNamee, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 21st.

ALBION, 21st, via HOKITIKA.

CLARENCE, HAMILTON, 26th, via BLUFF.

Through tickets will be issued from all New Zealand ports by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 257, George-street.

STEAM TO NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.

The fast and powerful steamship HAVILAH will be dispatched from MELBOURNE within twenty-four hours after arrival of the mail, express and general cargoes.

For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Graham-street, next Exchange.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, called at EDEN, TWOFOOT BAY, &c. CITY OF HOBART, via Grafton Wharf, or about on TUESDAY, 26th November, at 12 m.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

WATSON'S BAY.—SIR CHARLES COWPER, Esq., Steamer, leaves Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.15, 4.20, 6.15 A.M.; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 5.11, 5.15, &c.

MANLY BEACH.—STEAMER, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 4.20, 6.15 A.M.; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30; Manly Beach, 5.15, 5.30, &c.

Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.

THOMAS HESELTON.

STEAM TO HONGKONG, DIRECT.

The new steamer, PEGASUS, Captain Wilkins.

This fine steamer is now on her way from Hongkong, and will return there from this port about the 20th December.

She is expected to make the passage in twenty-five days, and offers a splendid opportunity for passengers and shippers of cargo.

For all particulars apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

The clipper barque DEACOPALIS.

631 tons register, Captain T. M. ALMOND.

This fine vessel is well known in the Brisbane trade for her rapid passages.

She is now receiving dead weight at Walker's Wharf, and will soon be engaged with the undersigned.

Qualities which she will have quick dispatch.

For freight cabin passage, apply to Captain ALMOND, on board; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

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FOR LONDON.

A PARISIAN SENSATION.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The French, or at least the Parisians, notwithstanding the disasters through which they have but lately passed, and the dangers which still threaten, seem to be enjoying their political holiday with a light heart. It is natural perhaps that an Assembly which persists in sitting at Versailles should not be an object of enthusiasm to the inhabitants of the capitalised capital; and Parliamentary debates, even at their best, are dull reading. Now and then there is a smart shower of epigrams in the Chamber, or a Minister disarms an adversary by a neat *répartie*; and it is probably one of the secrets of M. Thiers's hold upon his countrymen that he is invariably successful. His facts may be imaginary, his logic obviously false, but at least he is sure to be lively and entertaining, even on questions of war and tariff. As a rule, however, politics are rather diverse, and the Parisians evidently feel that for the present, at any rate, they have had enough of an unpalatable dose, and have plunged gladly into social philosophy. M. Dumas showed characteristic addressedness in launching his *Journal des Femmes*, and it must have seemed to him that this kind of literature is popular, and it could not be produced in such profusion. If these had been still the days of the Empire, it would no doubt have been suggested that the Government had a finger in the matter, and was not sorry to see attention diverted from burning political questions to social problems which did not affect the stability of the dynasty. But there is reason to suppose that M. Thiers has no desire to be the M. Dumas of the *Journal des Femmes*. The most important contribution to this body of literature is that of the *Figaro*. A week ago it published a long report, filling some two or three columns of a trial for murder, which was said to have just taken place in Corsica. The evidence of witnesses, the speeches of counsel, the remarks of the Court, the examinations of the accused, were all given in a clear, circumstantial way. The same trial was laid in the Assize Court of Haute-Corse. The prisoner, Lucia Medelli, was described as a young, high-born, and beautiful woman, and she was charged with killing her husband in revenge for his infidelity. The marriage had been one of love, and for several years she and her husband had enjoyed a period of happiness. She was easily attached to him, but before long he became cold and indifferent, and treated her, not only with neglect, but insult. He was at no pains to conceal his reckless gallantries, and at last carried his outrages so far as to commence a liaison with her maid under the domestic roof. The wretched wife in vain resorted to entreaty and remonstrance. At last, in a fit of despair, she shot her husband dead, by the side of a road, and then fled, taking with her name and date and abundance of minute details. The *accusation* was set forth in the usual style. The prisoner, when questioned by the Judge, admitted the murder, but pleaded that it was her love for her husband which had led her to kill him. Her counsel reminded the jury that all persons were equal before the law, men and women alike, and that sex made no difference; and that it was the duty to treat the defendant justly, as they would treat a man who was placed before them on a similar charge. The killing of a husband by a wife was not a greater crime than the killing of a wife by a husband; and he put it to the conscience of the jury to say whether they would not at once have acquitted the husband, who in vindication of his honour, had slain his guilty spouse. The jury immediately returned a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with a burst of applause.

The report of this trial, appearing just at the moment when everybody was talking of M. Dumas's pamphlet, and illustrating as it seemed to do, in a practical form the converse of his proposition, naturally excited much interest. The story found its way in different shapes into other papers, and at last one journal, reputed to be M. Gambetta's organ, bolded that the *Figaro* had published a version of the case in a letter headed "Fait à Saint-Domingue." The next day the *Figaro* announced that its own report was a pure fiction from beginning to end: that there was no Assize Court at Bastia, and that Lucia Medelli and the rest of the characters were only the creations of the writer's ingenious brain. "The narrative," it stated, "is entirely imaginative; our correspondent, René de Pont-Jest, merely wished to give the news of the day in a form which would attract him." He had for some time been engaged in reporting judicial proceedings at Versailles and elsewhere, and he thought he could throw his ideas into a striking and effective form if he drew up an account of an imaginary trial. Those who believe that the Press reflects the character of its readers will probably disagree with this particular significance of this kind. It must be remembered that this was not the first occasion on which the *Figaro* has indulged in practical jokes of a similar character. In the last months of the Second Empire, when the proprietor thought he had not been well treated by the Government, he published a number of the paper purporting to be written by violent Republicans, and that the *Figaro* might be used, under provocation, to do its regular trade. After a few hours Paris had a sensation after its own heart. There is an ingenious passage in one of M. Taine's letters on England, in which he complains of the hard, dry, matter-of-fact news published by the English newspapers. In Paris, he remarked, this would never be tolerated. No editor would dream of printing anything but what was dressed up artistically, and making a pretty story of it. Between dressing a genuine narrative and inventing a fictitious one is, after all, only a step, and it is a step which is soon taken. When once it has got to be understood that the newspapers are bound day after day to supply their readers with startling news, and that it is not justification for a dull story that it happens to be true, we can hardly be surprised if a clever and wily editor is tempted to carry the artistic process a little further back, and, instead of merely touching up a piece of news, should begin by inventing it altogether. It may be said that the *Figaro* in this instance had no intention in the rather ridiculous jest. But the sort of news which was published by the *Figaro* and other journals during the war has not been forgotten, and it is hardly possible to take up any of the ordinary Parisian sheets without coming across the numerous paragraphs which have evidently been concocted solely with a view to effect. The responsibility for tricks of this kind does not rest exclusively on one sex. The artful and sly restraint of French girls on the one hand, and the prodigal character of many French husbands on the other, supply the conditions of inevitable domestic misery. It is simply impossible that a society could hold together in which the practices that form the monotonous theme of French plays and novels were really prevalent to the extent suggested. But the mere direction of the mind so constantly upon such subjects is in itself a sign of a grave moral epidemic. The *Figaro* could hardly be anything more characteristic of the views of French society than that strange rule in the unwritten code of manners, that no unmarried girl can be seen without loss of character at the Palais Royal Theatre, while a married woman, even the wife of a monarch or a year, is at liberty to revel at pleasure in the unequivocal indecency of performance. The writer of a pamphlet entitled *Étude sur la Dumas fils* protests against what she calls the foolish and unnatural way in which well-bred women are absolutely free from the sensations of humanity, and that they can be passed through the furnace of suggestion and temptation without being the worse for it. A relish for the dramatic analysis of the morbid psychology of illicit passion, such as is presented in M. Dumas's

Une Visite de Noces, indicates a state of mind which can hardly fail to be productive of bad results. It appears that the *Journal des Femmes* question has now got its way to the *Figaro*. A correspondent of the *Times* mentions that at the Variétés a sort of lecture is delivered every night, called "Ne la pas," in which the fun is of the broadest kind: while another farce, on the same theme, called *Thés*, has proved highly attractive at the Palais Royal. The popularity of the controversy in this form is perhaps a sufficient indication of the kind of social atmosphere in which such things are possible.

FRENCH TRADE AND THE NEW TARIFF.

(The Debats published the following article:—)

"The statement of the commercial movement of France during the first six months of 1872 has a special interest at the present time. We are emerging from a period of stagnation, and for half our duties we are affected by that crisis." Have we not lost a portion of our foreign custom through the enforced suspension of production which the war compelled, and the discredit which our defeats entailed upon the country? All those who have the interests of the country at heart have reason to be satisfied. France has resumed her labour with as much ardour and energy as possible, and for her exports have increased largely than before. France is exporting more, prudent, thrifty, as before her present position, she consumes less than she produces, that is, she exports more than she imports. Finally, France is retrieving her metallic losses; she is receiving in payment of the excess of her exports over the imports considerable amounts of the precious metals. All these facts are equally positive and consolatory. A country which has been so long in a state of depression, and may almost be said to be in a good moral position, and may almost be said to be in a good material position. In the first six months of 1872 the imports have amounted to 1,678,500,000 francs; the balance of exports over imports is 182,400,000 francs. That represents the amount of cash or drafts we have received from abroad towards supplying the void created by the payment of our debts. If the second half-year be as favorable as the first, and according to the general plus of corn that we shall have to sell in England or Italy, we may hope to recover in the year 1873, by means of our foreign commerce, at least 500 millions out of the five billions which we owe to the Prussians. This considerable excess of exports over imports will enable us to avoid a monetary crisis. Let us compare these figures with those of the first six months of 1871, which exceed by four millions those of the corresponding period of 1870. On the other hand, the exports during the first half-year of 1872 show an increase of 186 millions over the same period of 1870. Thus France is consuming and purchasing just as much as she did before the war, but she is selling much more to foreign countries. It would be forgotten that France of to-day is smaller than France of 1870, which gives additional significance to the facts we have quoted. It is clear that we have not lost our foreign customers, but rather that their purchases have increased. Let us analyse the figures relating to our imports. Articles of food represent more than 374 millions, or 47 millions more than in 1870. This increased refers exclusively to the import of cereals, grain, and flour, oils, cattle, fruit, wine, and beer. There is an increase on the other hand, a diminution of 57 millions in the importation of coffee, sugar, cocoa, molasses, peper, and tea. There is little need to explain these variations. A third part of France having been ravaged by the enemy, we were in great want of corn and cattle. Colonial products having been subjected to very high duties, towards the end of last year and the commencement of the present, the Government obtained beforehand which had tended to diminish the entries during the succeeding months. Natural products and raw materials, other than articles of food, appear upon the statement of imports for an amount of 963 millions—that is, 155 millions less than in 1870. What is the meaning of this difference, and above all what does it mean? The diminution is especially apparent in the entries of silk, cotton, linens, metals other than iron, brass, copper, &c. It is obvious that the Government plans respecting raw materials have been one of the causes of this diminution. Since the month of June, 1871, it has been known that the Government desired to impose a duty of 20 per cent. upon raw materials. Of course every one at once set up a hue and cry. That was the result of things about the end of last year. Later it became known that the duties would be more moderate: afterwards it became doubtful whether the Chamber would vote them. Then trade lived partly upon its previous supplies. The imports of manufactured articles to the value of 284 millions during the first half-year of 1872 show an excess of nearly 90 millions over the corresponding period of 1870. The increase has chiefly been in cotton, silk, cotton-linen fabrics, in cotton yarn, wool, prepared skins, pottery, glass, machinery, and implements. What does that imply? Few can fail to perceive a double influence. Upon the one hand, the denunciation of the treaties with England and Belgium, and the reduction of the manufacturers of those countries to enormous暮 of their goods into France. It is clear that what there is in respect of increased duties, commerce will take advantage of the period of respite before their enforcement to introduce a large quantity of English and Belgian goods at the existing lower rates of duty. It is in this manner that the important measures provoke crises and are hurtful to the industry to which they pretend to serve. On the other hand, the four or five years for time granted to the manufacturers of Alsace-Lorraine had the effect of increasing the entry of those goods into France. Let us now turn to the exports, and notice the elements of which it is composed. Articles of food stand for 410 millions—that is, 75 millions more than in 1870. Natural products and raw materials, other than articles of food have been exported to the value of 150 millions, or 18 millions less than two years ago. Manufactured goods have been exported to the extent of 994 millions, or 109 millions more than during the corresponding period of 1870. We must pause here for a moment. How many times have we been told from the tribune of the Assembly that France was ruined, that French manufacturers were decaying and would speedily disappear? Those were high-sounding words, but happily there are official documents published by the existing Government which destroy the force of these orations. All these funeral orations over French manufacturers must be regarded as rhetorical efforts or exercises of style. That which is certain is that the importation of articles of foreign manufacture has increased during the first six months of 1872, the value of 1,54 millions in France, while on the other hand, the export of French manufactured goods during the same period exceeds 966 millions, as shown in the statement furnished by the present Government, there can be no suspicion of bad faith or falsification of the figures. We trust that it will examine its own figures, and will be induced thereby to seek the right road. A nation which exports every year nearly two milliards worth of manufactured goods does not really seem to have much reason to complain of its commercial relations. The character of *Jérusalem* is hardly suitable for it, and its lamentations can scarcely be accepted as serious. The increase in our export of manufactured articles consists mainly in leather goods, articles of dress, machinery, implements, porcelain, and earthenware. What are the conclusions to be drawn from these figures? That the home market is still living, that it has lost nothing of its productive activity, and that it is still in some degree in foreign markets. But we must not compromise this point. It is certain that the home market is less favourable than heretofore for our manufactures. Every Frenchman has suffered losses more or less severe, and consequently we are in a worse position to buy or to consume. We must look abroad for our markets. The *Figaro* has not been forgotten, and it is hardly possible to take up any of the ordinary Parisian sheets without coming across the numerous paragraphs which have evidently been concocted solely with a view to effect. The responsibility for tricks of this kind does not rest exclusively on one sex. The artful and sly restraint of French girls on the one hand, and the prodigal character of many French husbands on the other, supply the conditions of inevitable domestic misery. It is simply impossible that a society could hold together in which the practices that form the monotonous theme of French plays and novels were really prevalent to the extent suggested. But the mere direction of the mind so constantly upon such subjects is in itself a sign of a grave moral epidemic. 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POSSIBLE SOCIAL CHANGES.

(From the *Full Mail Gazette*.)

The great rise in the prices of our common articles of consumption, and the probability that still further rises in them will take place in consequence of the strikes for wages which are now in progress, or which there is reason to expect in connection with nearly every branch of trade, are no doubt suggesting anxious thoughts to many members of the most helpless, because the least united, of all classes of society; that is to say, persons who are dependent upon fixed incomes, and persons whose incomes, though not absolutely fixed, are hardly capable of being raised by any efforts of their own. Of the class whose incomes are absolutely fixed, it is difficult to say more than that bad times appear to be before them, though it is hardly probable that the times will be so bad as they were for a great length of time when the question "What is a pound?" was continually being asked, and was continually receiving all kinds of different answers. All those persons so situated as possibly do is to economise as well as they can, and this task will no doubt be very hard if they have hitherto been in the habit of living up to their incomes. Several of our contemporaries have taken the opportunity to preach sermons upon the subject to such of their readers as belong to the class in question, which appear to us to be rather of the Job's comforter order. They are told that they have adopted expensive habits of life, that they spend a great deal of money on things which they do not really want, and that all that they have to do is to drop these superfluities and become rich and prosperous. This is very much more easily said than done. In innumerable cases it is almost impossible to make such a change without incurring a good deal of fresh expense in the first instance and without alterations in personal habits which are something more than unpleasant. We do not believe that idle extravagance is at all common. We believe, on the contrary, that most of those who will have to economise will employ the pain of it sharply. All that can be said upon the subject is that persons with fixed incomes have incurred a very great misfortune, which will probably become worse rather than better as time goes on. This misfortune is not confined to persons with a fixed income. It affects the value of all savings whatever, unless they have been invested in land or in trade. Every one who has invested whatever provision he has made for his family in stocks, in mortgages, in life assurances, or in many other ways of which these are specimens, will leave those who are dependent on him very considerably worse off than he might reasonably have expected a very few years ago. There is no use in either lamenting or exaggerating an evil of this sort; every one will have to bear and to provide for it himself as well as he can.

Far the most curious and most generally interesting of the questions which it raises is that which relates to the social changes which it may be expected to bring about. That these will be many and important, and that they will affect not only the relative position of the different classes of society, but also the feelings with which they will regard each other, appears to us eminently probable.

The *Times* pointed out the other day in a remarkable article that one effect of the changes which are in progress would be to break down not merely the dependence of mechanics and labourers upon their employers, but also much of that feeling on the part of employers towards mechanics and labourers for which that state of dependence formed the consideration. If the poor, or those who have hitherto been poor, are regarded as being no longer in any sense dependent on those who have hitherto been rich, the latter will cease to feel, or will feel much less strongly than has hitherto been the case, that moral responsibility for the condition of the former which has been preached for the last generation with more persistency and by a greater variety of preachers than almost any other duty whatever. The contract between St. James's and St. Giles, between the extremes of wealth and the extremes of poverty in England, has been depicted by all sorts of writers in every sort of shape with unceasing energy for some thirty or forty years, and these sermons have produced a very great effect. Every conceivable form of philanthropy has been the order of the day in England for much more than a generation. In the meantime the classes which used to be poor have been helping themselves as vigorously as others have been helping them. What with votes and what with trade unions the classes which were the object of so much pity have now got in their hands by far the largest share of political power, and a very large slice of social power as measured by money. They are able, to a great extent, to make their own terms with the capitalist, and to decide both how hard they are to work and how much they are to be paid for it. It is quite possible that before very long the rich may come to stand in need of more protection against the comparatively poor than the comparatively poor require, or are likely to require, against the rich. It must always be remembered that riches can be regarded as power only under certain conditions which often fail. Rich people are powerful, but when they are quite secure in their control over their wealth, and if they are surrounded by a population of poor people. It is far otherwise in cases in which the political and legislative power is in the hands of the comparatively poor, and in which the comparatively poor are, and know themselves to be, safer in the possession of their small incomes than the rich are in the possession of their great wealth. It is easy to imagine a state of society in which the rich are in the possession of their great wealth. It is easy to imagine a state of society in which a man in whom the members of a powerful London trade union put confidence would have more real power than the Marquis of Westminster. Indeed, the enormous revenue which that nobleman draws from the ground rents of his London property gives him no more political influence than the receipt of an equivalent income from the funds would give him; and fundholders are as such a very feeble folk.

Suppose, then, that the labouring classes should contrive, partly by their power of combination and partly by the course of political events, to obtain a position more or less resembling that which has so long been held by capitalists, and the classes more immediately connected and disposed to sympathise with them, what would be the practical social results? They would probably be gradual. It is hardly conceivable that anything in the nature of a social revolution with the object of the redistribution of property should take place in this country. We do not believe that any considerable class of Englishmen would wish for a general scramble, or suppose that they had more to gain than to lose by one. Besides, experience has shown how very much pleasanter and more effective are the peaceable methods of gaining the objects in view. What course of legislation will really be pursued when the results of the late constitutional changes and of

the general alteration of positions which we have in progress around us have been fully developed remains to be seen. We do not believe that any one can at present form an approximately satisfactory opinion upon the subject, but one or two results may be predicted with some confidence. The whole question of pauperism and of social misery, which has absorbed a greater amount of thought, attention, and moral interest than almost any other for a great length of time, will have to shift its base. It will pass from the hands of the rich to the hands of prosperous labouring men, and they, unless we are mistaken, will deal with it in a very different spirit from that in which it has hitherto been dealt with; with more direct personal knowledge, but probably with less compassion, and altogether with less sentiment. Similar changes will probably occur in relation both to education and religion. These things look very different from the points of view of the working man and the gentleman.

The pamphlet concludes with an able report by Mr. Molesworth on the Festingia line, and some correspondence between a Mr. Lee Smith and the Secretary of State.

The great consequence of the changes in progress has already shown itself to some extent, and will, unless we are much mistaken, assume increasing importance as time goes on. We do not at all believe that when they have carried their various points the working classes will work so hard as they do at present, and we believe equally little that they will employ their leisure in cultivating their minds. They will pass their time much as richer people do, in whatever sort of amusement or pursuit happens to suit their tastes. The effect which such a change as this would produce in England in the course of a generation or two would be very great. Unless similar changes take place in other parts of the world it might endanger the enormous trade which we now possess, and tend to reproduce the state of things which now appears to be endangered.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

(From the *Times of India*.)

No recent proposal or rather innovation has been so eagerly discussed and combated as the change, or break of gauge in railways; and in England especially, it has had to meet the powerful opposition of eminent engineers and railway officials, a body of men to whose very natural prejudices, and more or less direct interests, it was clearly antagonistic. The chief difficulty of its opponents lies in their inability to grasp even a faint conception of the great difference of requirements between the rich, densely-populated countries of western Europe, and those of the immense, poor, and sparsely populated countries in Asia or America. The refinements and luxuries so essential now to advanced countries in Europe are out of place and unsuited in Asia, even were it possible to bear the cost of them. Therefore to force on, say, India a system of railway communications admitted of being convenient but far in excess of its needs, immediately or prospective, would be a folly hardly more excusable than to put horses in hand-barrows. No amount of clever sophistical argument can succeed in proving that a large railway can be made cheaper than a small one; and however trivial the saving in the lesser may appear in a yard or a mile, it still amounts in hundreds or thousands of miles to a figure which in India cannot be lightly regarded.

In England the distances are short, and the development of traffic following the construction of a railway is confidently and reasonably anticipated. It would, therefore, be clearly an error in spite even of loss in the first few years, to isolate branches or extensions from the trunk lines by a break of gauge. But in India the development of traffic compared with England is so certain to be very slow and gradual that the loss may continue ruinously for many years, and over such an extent of line as may markedly affect the finances of the country. Again, the contingency of a sudden war or invasion so constantly before European countries is absent, at least to a great extent, in India. The probable aggressor, internal or external, can neither noiselessly nor, assume the offensive without ample warning being given of their intentions.

At any rate, the existing railway network of India, which was built up by the Government to a total length of 5204 miles, is now open for traffic. Of this extent 5136 miles are in the hands of guaranteed companies, and 68 are in the direct possession of Government. A further length of about 240 miles is in course of construction, of which 940 are being executed by companies and 1500 by Government. It will be observed that the State lines at present form a very small proportion of those which are completed; but several are in progress, and contracts have been made for the execution of the works and for the provision of permanent way materials and rolling stock for many miles. The lines are, for the most part, constructed on the metre gauge, and every endeavour has been made to keep down expense by using the lightest rail and stock suitable for the expected traffic.

The rails used are flat-footed, carried on timber sleepers, without chairs, weight 20 kilograms per linear metre, which is nearly 40 lbs. to the yard. The maximum rigid wheel base of the locomotive is 3 metres, the maximum weight on a pair of wheels is to be 6000 kilogrammes. The solar corona recorded on the plates is established by the fact that those taken in different places, and both at the beginning and end of totality, closely resemble each other, and much of the exterior detailed structure is a continuation of that observed in the inner portion independently determined by the spectroscope. We quote from the report of Mr. Danvers that "the solar corona recorded on the plates is established by the fact that those taken in different places, and both at the beginning and end of totality, closely resemble each other, and much of the exterior detailed structure is a continuation of that observed in the inner portion independently determined by the spectroscope." In another drawing made by Captain Tupman we have something absolutely different from both the photographs and Mr. Holiday's sketches, inasmuch as we get an infinite number of dark lines and a greater extension than in the photographs, though in the main the shape of the actinic corona is shown. To Mr. Lockyer the corona appears to be nothing but an assemblage of such bright and dark lines, it lacked all the structure of the photographs, and appeared larger, and it may be asked whether these lines do not in some way depend on the size of the telescope or the absence of a telescope. The lines used are flat-footed, carried on timber sleepers, without chairs, weight 20 kilograms per linear metre, which is nearly 40 lbs. to the yard. The maximum rigid wheel base of the locomotive is 3 metres, the maximum weight on a pair of wheels is to be 6000 kilogrammes.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPHY.

(From the *British Trade Review*.)

An interesting lecture was recently delivered at the Bow and Bromley Institute by Mr. R. W. Johnston, one of the officers of the Postal Telegraph Department, on the above subject, and as there has been much controversy upon this topic, not only between Professor Wheatstone and Mr. Lockyer in the 6-inch

THE Original HOWE and FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, with all the latest improvements at REDUCED PRICES. MR RICHARDS, BROTHERS, Importers and Sole Agents for the colony, 606, George-st., Pitt-street.

WANTED to Sell, G. and B. SEWING-MACHINE, in perfect order—bargain. Bobralford, Furniture Warehouse, 266, Pitt-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

G. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel—**REAL LACES** in great variety: **COLLARS** from 1s 1d, Sheets, &c.; cambric and muslin embroideries; silk umbrellas, 6s 1d; lace, muslin, and cotton dresses.

Glass Shades, in all sizes. M. O. BOHRELLA, Main Street, Pitt-street, 39, South Head Road.

SUMMER Dress Materials, just opened. Leader and Hayes, 102, King-street.

NEW TEXTURES for Costumes. Leader and Hayes, 102, King-street.

PLAIN and Fancy Gingham, cheap. Leader and Hayes, 102, King-street.

OLLY VARDEN Muslins, 1s. Leader and Hayes, 102, King-street.

SWISS STRIPE Muslins, in variety. Leader and Hayes, 102, King-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

200,000 FEET Forest Oak SHINGLES justlanded. Miller and Harrison.

HARDWOOD of all kinds. Galvanised Iron, Pine Boards of every description. Slates, Cement, and Plaster of Paris, at lowest prices. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Quay.

500,000 FEET Hardwood, Cedar Doors, Shakes, PINE, Circular Quay.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE—Oh, Colours, Glass, and Paperhanging Warehouses. W. RENNELL, 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE—Paperhangings—just opened, a magnificent assortment, at lowest prices.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE—Bath Papers, from 1s. per roll by the bale. Splendid Gold Papers.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE—Raw and Boiled Oil, Turpentine, Brucine, W. RENNELL, 170, Pitt-street.

WHITE LEAD, Red Lead, Paints, and Putty for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and MORTON.

LIME-MARBLE LIME, ex Fire King, now landing, at the Company's Depot, 26, King-street.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces and Register Stoves, now designs, at reduced prices. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a BOARDING HOUSE, doing a good business. No. 50, Kent and Hawkins streets, and associated with all the shipping. Terms moderate.

WALSEND, near NEWCASTLE. The BUSINESS of a GENERAL STOREKEEPER FOR SALE.

The premises are situated in the main street. A splendid opportunity for a good business.

Dock and premises of valuation.

Apply to W. K. LOCHERDA, Newcastle.

TOE SALE, an established and lucrative General BUSINESS, on one of the northern rivers, doing a good business. Apply to Mr. J. C. STONE, for the present proprietors being desirous of disposing of same. Further particulars as to terms, &c., &c., apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

TOE SALE, STOCK, GOODWILL, &c., of a Store, kept in the interior, connected by rail, with an incoming trade, and only disposed of in consequence of the principles being ordered to the sea coast through Health.

The Drapery Stock, about £3000; Grocery, Hardware, and Ironmongery, about £1500; with every accommodation for extension, into the wine and spirit trade. Dock-hands wanted.

Principals only need apply.

CHAR. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

CITY, Suburb, and Country PROPERTIES for SALE. W. DOUGLAS, 72, King-street.

TOE CHANCE for Capitalists—4 ACRES LAND, splendid building site. Douglas, Red Flag, King-street.

LAND AT BURWOOD—For Sale, a large block cheap; suitable for business premises; situated near Public School, and close to the Station. E. RAMSAY, 27, George-street, Sydney.

BURWOOD—LAND for SALE, Escombe Estate. Tea-rooms, situate in easy terms. Apply to W. B. BILLYARD, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TOE SALE, a general RESIDENCE, in splendid order, suitable for a small family; good water, store, stable, milking shed, &c., plenty of ground, good drainage. Bus passing, built on elevated part of Woolloomooloo, has extensive view, room or frontage to extend the premises to a larger size. Apply 12, George-street Markets. Parties wanting a good property do well to inspect this.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

GOAN, 16 hands, a good HACK, £16, black Saddle Baggy, Coll., 1s; Horse, 1s 6d, 6s; Bridle, 4s; Toy Baggy, 1s; 6s; saddle, 7ds; Bridle, 4s; HORN'S Horse, cheap; Hocky, 1s; Bridle, 4s; MCGARTY and CO., 260, Pitt-street (opposite Moore's); and 226, Castlereagh-street.

4-BEATED BUGGY, £25; 2 light Single Seats, £20 and £25; Baker's Cart, £12; Spring-cart, £10; Parcels, cheap; 1s; pair Bay Buggy Horse, £6. Knight.

GOAN, Buggy, and Harness, 5s; Horse, Spring-cart and harness, 2s; Dugout, 2s; KNIGHT.

JOHN HOOD—BUGGY PHANTOM, £20; new Buggy Socable, 2s; double-seat Buggy, 2s; Knight.

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FUNERALS.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. ARCHIBALD STIRLING are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased SON; to move from his residence, Stephen-street, at half-past 1 o'clock, (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, R. SKINNER and SONS, Undertakers, William and Riley streets.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. ROBERT CAMERON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Martha; to move from his residence, No. 16, Pitt-street, on Wednesday, next, Argyle-street, (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at quarter past 3 o'clock, JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 69, Hunter-street.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. ALEXANDER JOHN STOTON, of the A. N. S. Company's Works, Pyrmont, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Charles; to move from 31, Bulwer-street, of Parramatta-street, THURSDAY (MORNING), at half-past 2 o'clock, J. G. SWINING CO., 39, George-street.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN DARGY are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Edward S.; to move from his residence, No. 45, Bank-street, Chippendale, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, to Nepiopolis, C. KINSLEA and SONS, Undertakers, Christ Church, and South Head Road, near Crown-street.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. PHILIP C. WILLIAMS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Adeline; to move from his residence, 21, Parramatta-street, to Nepiopolis, THURSDAY (MORNING), at half-past 8 o'clock, G. KINSLEA and SONS, Undertakers, George-street, op. Christ Church, and S. H. DARD, 10, Pitt-street.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. ALFRED USHER are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved elder DAUGHTER, Mary; to move from his residence, 21, Pitt-street, Woollahra, YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the South-pole, C. KINSLEA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road; 73, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and 363, Sussex-street.

FUNERAL, FUNERALS.—G. KINSLEA and SONS, Undertakers, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe, Redfern, and Chippendale that they have opened their Third Branch Establishment directly opposite Christ Church, where they will conduct Funerals in the most convenient manner, having by far the largest and best assortment of Hearse, Coffins, Funerals, Coaches, &c., in the trade.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Crown Lands Office
Circular Letter, dated 1872.

THE ATTENTION of FESTIVAL LESSERS is directed to the Amended Description of the Folkstone Estate, in the Unsettled District of Darling-downs published in the Gazette of 1st October, 1872, to take effect, under notice dated 7th instant; and to that portion of the same which requires that objections thereto must be lodged at this office not later than the 7th February, 1873.

This plan may be seen, and all information concerning it can be obtained on application to this office.

W. ALCOCK TULLY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE
ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
Directors Messrs. LYSTER and CAGLI.

Under the patronage of His Excellency
Sir H. E. ROBINSON, K.C.B.,
and the Honorable Lady ROBINSON.

Conductor Mr. G. B. Allen, Mas. Soc. Queen.
Business Manager Mr. J. E. Kitch.
Stage Manager Mr. A. H. Bell.

POPULAR PRICES.
Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.
PIT and GALLERIES, ONE SHILLING.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, November 18,
will be given for the last time,
Balfe's romantic opera
SATANILLA
Or, The Power of Love.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 19.
In order to accommodate those who were unable to obtain admission on Friday evening, will be repeated Ophélie's world-renowned Comic Opera.

GRAND DUCHESS
de
GEROLSTEIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 20.
Will begin for the last time, Balfe's romantic opera,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 21,
Wallace's grand opera,
MARITANA.

FIRST APPEARANCE of the YOUNG AUSTRALIAN PRIMA DONNA.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, November 22 and 23,
First appearance of Mr. EDWARD FARLEY,
When will be produced with great splendour, Offenbach's wonderful Comic Opera.

BLUE BEARD
(Barbiere).

Beers open at half-past 7, overture at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, set down with the horses' heads to the north, take up to the south.

Box office open from 10 till 4, at Kirby and Co., 321, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mr. Lyster has the honour to announce to the musical public that he has made arrangements with Miss Wallace for the production of a new opera of a young pupil of hers, a native of Sydney, possessed of a voice which has been carefully cultivated. It has been determined for the present that she shall only appear once, but in the event of her voice being pronounced as then, is ready to repeat it, so that she will only appear once. The opera selected is Wallace's MARITANA, as being the most appropriate for the occasion, being a Sydney composition and the work of a brother of the lady who brings this young artist forward. The public will take place of THURSDAY EVENING, November 21, at Kirby and Co., 321, George-street.

THE following gentlemen have agreed to form a Committee in furtherance of this object:

Rev. Dr. H. P. A. Lang, M.L.A.

John Sutherland, M.L.A.

John Robertson, M.L.A.

John Alexander, M.L.A.

James Watson, Esq., M.L.A.

Joseph Raphael, Esq., M.L.A.

J. F. Burns, Esq., M.L.A.

Rev. Dr. Gibbons

Rev. Dr. L. L. Lewis

Rev. Dr. B. S. Paterson

Rev. A. Gilchrist, LL.B.

Rev. Dr. J. Nairn

Dr. M. Kirk

Dr. John Moon

Dr. John McFarlane

Alderman John Woods, Esq., J.P.

Alfred Alderson, Esq., J.P.

Robert Watson, Esq., J.P.

Thomas Barker, Esq., J.P.

William Neill, Esq., J.P.

John Fraser, Esq., J.P.

John Thomas, Esq., J.P.

Capo J. E. Bowes

James Watson, Esq.

James Atkinson, Esq.

Robert Miller, Esq.

Robert Hornerman

Mr. J. P. P. Parker

Mr. John Lennox

Mr. Thomas Shadie

Mr. Alex. Bissett

Mr. George Small

Mr. G. Wilson

Mr. Alex. Hornerman

Mr. Alex. Gilchrist

Miss Wiseman and Mr. Andrew Fairfax

Address Rev. Mr. S. E. Solon

Patriotic Song, "Use of England's Greatness".

Mr. Andrew Fairfax

Rev. Dr. Barry

Rev. Dr. J. Kitch

Rev. Dr. H. P. A. Lang

Song, "Captive Greek Girl".

Mr. Cooper

Duet, "Enoch Arden's Farewell".

Miss Wiseman and Mr. Andrew Fairfax

Address Rev. Mr. Thomas Wilson

Song, "Thus goes the world".

(By request) Mr. Andrew Fairfax

The Worshipful Grand Master

Song, "No one to love".

Miss Wiseman

Address Mr. D. Allard

Song, "The Fairies".

Address Mr. Andrew Fairfax

Duet, "Tell me, gentle stranger".

Miss Wiseman and Mr. Andrew Fairfax

Address Rev. Mr. Thomas Wilson

Song, "The Fairies".

(By request) Mr. Andrew Fairfax

The Hall will be tastefully decorated for the occasion.

JOHN DAVIES, W. M.

J. T. GREENH, Secretary.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL and WAXWORKS EXHIBITION.—A splendid collection of Wax Figures, Automaton Singing Birds, Stereoscopes, &c. Mechanical and Scientific Wonders, Glass Blowing, Glass Spinning, &c. &c. The AUTOMATON NEGRO, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in new and popular Songs, Selections, and Dances. Miss CLARA SPENCER will sing "My darling Mignon"; and will also sing for small money from 10s. to £1. CHAMELEON, a most extraordinary animal; frequently changes its colour. Another Mechanical Wonder just added.

Knitting by machinery on view daily, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Admission, 1s.; children under 10, half-price.

THEATRE ROYAL

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND, a PURSE, near Petersham, containing money. Mrs. Amytare, Norwood.

LOST, Terrier SLUT, lump under neck. Reward, Mr. Funnell, Agnes terrace, Bullovington st., Redfern.

LOST, 3 George's OVERLINGS on a ring. £3 reward, J. GODFREY, 432, George-street.

LOST, eleven Ladies' Leather BAGS. Please return to R. A. M'ARTHUR and C., York-street.

LOST, on Friday, 15th, 2 CANARY BIRDS. Reward will given. A Little Young-tanager, Bridge-st.

LOST.—Large Mt. St. Bernard DOG; colour, reddish brown. Reward, Mr. FREEMAN, 300, George-street.

LOST, on Friday evening last, in Woolloomooloo-street, between Crown and Riley streets, a PURSE; owner's name inside. Reward, Mrs. MARBLETT, 100, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, on Tuesday night, 12th instant, a single case and GOLF WATCH. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Morpeth and Hunter Hotel, Margaret-street.

LOST, Black and Tan Retriever DOG; collar with name and address on. Reward returned to R. J. MACKENZIE, Denmark-terrace, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a YOUNG JUNIOR capable of keeping set of books. G. Places, 65, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED, a good HAND, experienced. Samuel Steel North Shore. Apply early

PALMER wanted in lucrative Business, £15 capital required. Address by letter, Box 10, Pitt-street.

PARTNERSHIP.—HALF INTEREST (active or passive) in one or more shares obtained in a well-established Sugar Plantation and Factory, in full and profitable work. The capital required (about £2000) to extend the property is not the concern, which if preferred by Intending partners, will be left to the company. Address in the first instance, A. G. Greville's Rooms.

TO TAILORSES.—Apes and Tails Coat Hands wanted. W. Howes, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 14 or 15, to be useful. Apply 9 o'clock, 385, Elizabeth-street S.

WANTED, a clean respectable GIRL, for general housework; references. 495, George-street.

TO TAILORSES.—WANTED, a useful GIRL, ten or twelve. Apply Mrs. Byrne, 247, Bourke-street.

TO LET, a respectable GIRL, 14 or 15, to be useful. Apply 125, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 14 or 15, to be useful. Apply 254, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 14 or 15, to be useful. Apply 125, Elizabeth-street.

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